The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,862. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH!

BAPTY—August 4th, at Forbes House, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. James Bapty, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DIXON—June 12th, at Nusseerabad, died suddenly from apoplexy, Serjeant Robert Dixon, H. M.'s 106th Regiment formerly the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

MURRATT—BROWN—July 27th, at Royapettah, the Rev. J. Murratt, to Sarah Anne, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Brown, Wandsworth Road, London.

JUDGE—DOUTRE—At Christ Church, Mount Road, by Special Licence, on the 28th July, by the Revd. Thomas Bliss, M. A., Mr. Charles James Judge, Inspector of Police (Madras,) to Cecilia Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Amond Doutre, of the Madras Medical Establishment.

DEATHS.

JOSEPH—July 24th, at Royapooram, Mrs. Jane Joseph, aged 67 years, mother of Mr. A. Joseph, of the Madras Railway.

RITHERDON—July 29th, at Madras, the infant son of Major and Mrs. A. W. Ritherdon.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steam Ship EUPHRATES, Captain Dan[illegible]ian Guli, on 11th August, for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, [illegible]ga if sufficient induce-

[illegible]COL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]H THE MALABAR [illegible]ALCUTTA.

inducement offer.)

[illegible]dia Steam Navigation Co[illegible]ny's (Limited) [illegible]ARABIA, 1040 [illegible]ptain PATERSON, [illegible]at noon, with [illegible] at Carwar, [illegible], Madras, [illegible] Bimlipatam [illegible] Cannanore [illegible] Co., Agents.

[illegible]UEZ.

[illegible]nd Oriental [illegible] Company's [illegible]OA, (1,909 Tons, [illegible]n T. BEASLEY, [illegible]TUESDAY, the [illegible]nd Passengers per [illegible], after which [illegible]k Bills of Lading [illegible] and conditions [illegible]o the transhipping [illegible]to the adequate[illegible] of the same.

[illegible]ESTE.

[illegible]and O. Co.'s [illegible]

[illegible] LLOYD'S [illegible]S leave Alexan[illegible]reste weekly, immedi[illegible]rrence of the Bombay [illegible]rs from Suez. The dis[illegible] Trieste is 200 miles shorter [illegible] and Marseilles and is much [illegible]ostastrair, 6 hours; variety of [illegible] Island of Candia to the port of [illegible] occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the [illegible]this line their best Steamers, built [illegible]service, and well adapted for [illegible] and comfort of Passengers, with an ex[illegible]n on board each vessel. At Trieste the [illegible]and has an extensive choice of picturesques [illegible]ats, ranging from 15 days 6 hour to [illegible] at an expense varying from £7 to £13. [illegible]etween Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is com[illegible]

[illegible]ouse and Pass-port systems have been con[illegible]ed and need not cause any apprehension of [illegible]or troublesome.

[illegible]y the P. and O. Company's Steamers to [illegible]outhampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to [illegible]strian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

[illegible]signed Agents are prepared to grant passage [illegible]by the Steamers plying between Alexandria and [illegible] for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

[illegible]assage-money, including a *liberal* table and ste[illegible] from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; [illegible]young persons under 10 years at *half fare*; [illegible]ants *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting [illegible] than three members travelling together *first-class* [illegible]per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway [illegible]tickets to Alexandria, with all the privileges of [illegible]ers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* [illegible]; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. [illegible]ther particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR CALCUTTA.

CALLING AT NARAKEL NEAR COCHIN.

THE A 1, Clipper Barque CAROBEL, Captain HUDBURN, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.
3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.
5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AMD TRADIMG COMPANY.

શ્રી ઈમપીચર બેકીંગ એનડ તરેડીંગ કમપની.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company commence their Local and Underwriting business from this day.

By order of the Directors,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 9th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company, one new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each shall be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈડીઅન પેનીસુલા લંડન અડ ચાઈના બેંક (મીમીટેડ.)

ધિ રેજીસ્ટેર્ડ પેનીનસુલા લંડન એડ ચાઈના બેંક (મિમીટેડ.)

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the 1 west or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શ્રીંદ પરેસ કંપની (મીમીટેડ.)

સીંધ પરેસ કપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at our office No. 1, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office.
3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,0 0 each: one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 5th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st June 1864.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

WANTED for the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) a competent STOREKEEPER. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. by letter only.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED TWO CLERKS: must be good Writers and Accountants; also two Engineering Draughtsmen. Apply to MR. GEO. LATHAM, C. E. 9, Rampart Row, 3rd August.

BOTTOMRY.—Wanted to borrow the sum of about Rupees 10,000 to defray the expenses of the French Ship *Aurore*, Captain F. Maillard. Tenders *viva voce* will be received at the office of the Vice Consulate of France, No. 5, Borah Bazar Street, the 6th August, SATURDAY at noon, precisely.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈ ઈ ઈયાક કારપોરેશન (મીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 2nth July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensary, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,0 0, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 153, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of BRIMSEY SEWJEE & Co.

GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબાઈ, બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (મીમીટેડ.)

ધી બાર્બે, બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીંટેડ.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting, and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at the hour of 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To declare a dividend up to 31st May last.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The following special resolutions will also be proposed:—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in the Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up, and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and making an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be and the following Article substituted in place of Article 11:—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the 1st witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the said requisitions on title as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz:—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

NOTICES.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	...	Quarts Rs. 5 per doz.	
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington		„	5 „
Stout, „ „ „		„	5 „
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	...	„ „	5 „
Do. „ „		Pints „	3½ „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton		Quarts „	3½ „
Ale, Allsopps...	...	„	5 „

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSIGNMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange Pekoe, Do. Green Teas.	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.	

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	At 1½ per lbs.
In cut as, 1½ per lb.		
CHEESE.		
Chedder	Parmesan	
Stilton	Gruncise	
Pine	Richmond	
Somerset	Berkley	
Gueyre		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto do., Polish Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Roselle, Hock, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Safes, Plate and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous children from suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Stibgram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen an further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Four Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	„ Oxford University Boat
Historical Loto	Race.
Numerical Puzzle	Brass and Steel Quoits of
The Game of Squails	different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Kael.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

BILLIARDS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITTED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Compan

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, have been admitted Partners in our firm.
Bombay, 1st August 1864. W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL and JOHN LONGLEY have been admitted Partners in our firm. FLEMING & Co.
Kurrachee, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE.—My wife NINA having left my protection I decline to hold myself responsible for her Debts. JACOB PELMON.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters of the Bank of China beg to intimate that they cannot answer communications on the subject of allotments, all such must be addressed to the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)
Bombay, 5th August 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay will be elected at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August 1864.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR COAL.—Wanted Sealed Tenders for supplying 3,000 Tons Best Steam COALS, by the undersigned, till 22nd instant.
Tenders will be accepted unless made subject to the conditions proposed by the Company, written copies of which may be had on application at the Company's Office, Church Lane.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY ISLA, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per ship *Cowasjee*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will landed at their risk and expense.
Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it has left the ship's deck.
All Delivery Orders accompanied with the bills of Lading to be sent to the under-signed for signature.
DADY SORABJEE & Co., Oak Lane.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 60 per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, will be paid on and after the 15th instant to the Proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, at the Office of the said Company, at the residence of Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, in Girgaum Back Road.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.
Girgaum, 4th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, a quantity of Confiscated Goods, consisting of English and Country Twist, Vermilion, Country Silk Piece Goods, China Gauze, Silk, Snuff, Nutmegs, Long Pepper, Cloves, Europe Brimstone, Coir Rope, Silver Anklets, Geneva Gin, Silver Watches, Country Scented Oil, one Keg Rum and Cloth Umbrellas, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, at 11 A. M.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required, and other conditions made known at the time of sale.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, (P. D.)
Bombay, Custom House, 2nd August 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who were Shareholders in the Commercial Bank of India on the 22nd day of August 1863, and who signed the Deed of that date, and also to all holders of receipts for deposits paid under that Deed, that interest upon such deposits ceased on the 8th July last, when the first Call on the shares in the above Corporation became due, and that the interest which has accrued thereon on such deposits is payable to the depositors on their executing the Deed of Settlement of the above Corporation, which now lies for signature at the office of the Commercial Bank of India, in Rampart Row, Bombay, and delivering up the Deposit Receipts in exchange for which Certificates for shares in the above Corporation will be granted.

NOTICE is hereby further given to such depositors and receipt holders, that the Deposits of the person who executed the Deed of the 22nd August 1863, and their right to shares in the above Corporation will be forfeited, unless they forthwith execute the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 4th August 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
AND
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
NOTICE is hereby given as follows:—That the Deed of Settlement of the first abovementioned Bank, and a Deed of Arrangement for the purpose of enabling the [illegible] abovementioned Bank, to pay up [illegible] Bank on behalf of the Shareholders [illegible] their Shares in the first mentioned [illegible] current business without interruption [illegible] Bank, and to wind up the affairs of [illegible]nk, will on and after the 9th instant [illegible] secondly mentioned Bank, in Rampart Row, for execution by the registered holders [illegible] in the secondly mentioned Bank [illegible]se of executing the deeds above referred to the certificates of their shares in that [illegible] which they will receive certificates [illegible]st mentioned Bank, in respect of each [illegible] mentioned Bank.
3. That Shareholders who shall not execute the two deeds above referred to on or before the ninth day of September next, will lose all right to shares in the firstly mentioned Bank, and will only receive back what may be found due for their capital in the secondly mentioned Bank on its being closed in regular course.
4. That Shareholders who cannot attend to execute the deeds must send the certificates of their shares, accompanied by a Power of Attorney (a printed form of which may be obtained at the offices of the secondly mentioned Bank, executed in the presence of a Magistrate or Notary Public, authorizing the execution of the deeds on their behalf by the officers of the Bank named in the form.
5. That the Transfer Books of the secondly mentioned Bank will be finally closed on the 18th instant, but arrangements have been made whereby, after executing the two deeds above referred to, Shareholders will be enabled to transfer their shares in the firstly mentioned Bank.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 4th August 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
મોફસીલ કાટન પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,
To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.
To elect Directors.
To appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past twelve o'clock, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 4th August 1864.

BOMBAY COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
મુબઇ કાટન જીનીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,
To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.
To elect Directors.
To appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the following Special Resolutions:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, at the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*
LIST OF GOODS.
Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.
Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.
A selection of fancy Articles from Silkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.
A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Pugrees.
Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meerschaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.
Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.
Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.
One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.
A good assortment of Gilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.
Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ESMAIL MOOSA GOWLEE, has contracted to sell to SHAIK BHOORAJ DESSUL and OOKURDA LAUDON, a piece of Government Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, outhouses, sheds and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Chaukla, or 2nd Cossabarwada Street; the said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 658 and 659, and contains by admeasurement 764 square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the Public Road called 2nd Cossabarwadda Street, on the North by the house of Hurbum Nursey, and on the South by the house of Coorsomboobaye, the daughter of Hora Furzoollaboy; and the said house, outhouses, sheds and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68. All persons having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to us, the Solicitors for the purchasers at our office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 5th day of August 1864.
SANGSTER & MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August at 7 o'clock A. M. As after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, &c.
The Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, per steamer *Tai-Ping-Yan*, will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Wednesday 10th	10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th	6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th	10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord	5 40	6 34	0 51	1 7	
Sun.	7	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	1 32	1 57	
Mon.	8	Mars rises at 11h. 35m. P. M.	5 40	6 30	2 14	2 38	
Tues.	9	Mars sets at 0h. 26m. P.M.	5 41	6 30	2 51	3 52	
Wed.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 22m. A.M.	5 41	6 29	3 34	4 39	
Thur.	11	Twilight ends at 7h. 47m.	5 41	6 29	4 8	4 42	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 0h. 3m. P.M.	5 41	6 28	5 22	6 1	

Sat.	13	Moon's Last Quarter at 10h. 54m. A.M.	
Sun.	14	12th Sunday after Trinity.	
Mon.	15	Venus rises at 3h. 0m. A.M.	
Tues.	16	Venus sets at 5h. 0m. P.M.	
Wed.	17	Full Moon at 6h. 28m. P.M.	
Thur.	18	Daybreak at 4h. 30m. A.M.	
Fri.	19	Twilight ends at 7h. 39m.	
Sat.	20	Jupiter sets at 0h. 3m. A.M.	
Sun.	21	13th Sunday after Trinity.	
Mon.	22	Mercury rises at 4h. 0m. A.M.	
Tues.	23	Mercury sets at 5h. 0m. P.M.	
Wed.	24	Last Quarter at 10h. 54m. A.M.	
Thur.	25	Daybreak at 4h. 38m. A.M.	
Fri.	26	Twilight ends at 7h. 30m.	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises at 4h. 0m. A.M.	
Sun.	28	14th Sunday after Trinity.	
Mon.	29	Mercury sets at 5h. 0m. P.M.	
Tues.	30	Venus rises at 3h. 0m. A.M.	
Wed.	31	Venus sets at 5h. 0m. P.M.	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 29
AKYAB	July 30	LAHORE	July 7
ALLAHABAD	July 30	LONDON	July 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 30
BANGALORE	July 29	MALTA	June 25
CALCUTTA	July 29	MEERUT	July 22
CAPE	May 21	MOZUFFERPORE	May 30
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	May 11
DELHI	July 21	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 15
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

JUDGING from the Regulations in vogue in this country we should say that the members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service must be endowed with the most comprehensive and varied talent to be found in the whole world. When a man enters that favoured body he, *ipso facto*, acquires mental powers that qualify him for any employment. After a few years sojourn in the country he dispenses justice with learning and acumen equal if not superior to that of the Judges of the High Court. As soon as he has passed his departmental examinations he is ready and suited for any branch of the public service. He will collect the revenue of a district, sit as a Judge, take political charge of a province, or regulate the finances of the country, and he will pass from one of these employments to another without the slightest hesitation. All is grist that comes to his mill provided that it brings the amount of salary commensurate with his standing in the Service.

We drew attention lately to the severe tests that Military men have now to pass before obtaining employment in the Political Department. We now wish to know if these or similar tests are to be imposed on Members of the Civil Service who wish to be employed in that line. If not, we should like very much to know the reason, as the general principles on which the system of tests is based apply just as much to one class as to the other. For instance, accurate knowledge of certain Vernacular languages is a special desiderandum; and, to ensure this, Military candidates are required to pass an examination of extraordinary strictness. Is it not equally desirable that Civil candidates should be thoroughly acquainted with the vernacular, or is it supposed that by passing an examination notoriously less searching than the ordinary Military Interpreter's examination they display the same intimate acquaintance with the native languages that an officer of the army does who passes in the "high proficiency"? If a military man cannot do political work in Guzerat without being versed in Persian or Arabic, why should a Civilian be excused from the necessity of learning one of these languages? Again, if a knowledge of International Law and the Conflict of Laws is a *sine qua non* in the case of officers of the army in political employ, why should not Civilian candidates be required to show some acquaintance with those interesting and important studies? Are the "heaven-born" ones supposed to be, by some kind of inspiration, familiar with the contents of the bulky volumes of "Treaties and Engagements with Native States," that their less favoured brethren have to pass an examination in before appointment? If the qualifications that are necessary in the one case are not so in the other, we can only account for the difference by assuming that Government are under the impression that there is an immense preponderance of mental power and diplomatic ability on the side of the Civil Service—an impression, we beg to say, for which the History of India affords no grounds.

We are sorry to see Military men thus enormously overweighted in the race for political employment, especially as the appointment of a Civilian to that department invariably causes no small amount of injustice. Every member of the Covenanted Civil Service has a right to increase of pay according to his length of service, irrespective of the time he may have been employed in any particular department. As the pay of the higher political appointments only is commensurate with the amount claimable by the average number of Civilians, it follows as a matter of course that a member of the latter class employed in the political line must invariably supersede the Military men so employed, as their promotion goes by length of service in the department. It is a disheartening thing for a man who has perhaps been in political employ ten or twelve years, during which time he has been looking forward to getting an Agency, to find the prize taken out of his hands at the last moment by some Session Judge or Assistant Collector who had never done a day's political work before. It is equally unpleasant for a Military man to find a Civilian, considerably his junior, come into the department in which he is employed, and after two or three years service in it walk off with the best of the loaves and fishes. Under a Civilian government perhaps we can hardly expect to get redress for such a state of affairs, but it would be very desirable to have the matter brought before the Home authorities who are not so biassed in favour of the Civil Service. If Civilians wish to enter the Political Department let them be subjected to the same tests as Military men, and let their departmental promotion be regulated by length of service in the department.

THE familiar illustration of Satan rebuking Sin but faintly typifies the impudence of the *Times of India* reproving a newspaper for dulness. Our contemporary, "among other subscribers to the *Bombay Saturday Review*," is displeased with the present quietness of that journal, and wants something sprightly and sparkling for his money. Well, if he does not get the article he wants in return for his subscription, he has the alternative course always open to him of being able to leave it alone. The experience of the last seven months should have taught the *Times of India* what subscribers are in the habit of doing when they become disgusted with a paper and wish to give it up. The simple plan they adopt is to stop their subscriptions; and of course, when they no longer see the paper, they cease to care whether it is stupid or amusing. If the opinion formed by the *Times of India* of the merits of the *Bombay Saturday Review* were in truth that of most of the subscribers, there would be no occasion for our daily contemporary to write malicious articles, crammed full of personal allusions to supposed writers in the *Review*, for the purpose of injuring the reputation of that weekly journal; the paper would, without such help, have sunk into its grave long ago, instead of being now in a very flourishing condition and likely to live as long as the *Times of India* itself. It is easy for an interested and envious critic to sneer at "the intellectual weekly which was to "give the tone to the entire press of India"; but we would pray him to look at home, and tell us what has become of that magnificent scheme of which we heard so much a few months ago, of rolling up all the religious newspapers of Bombay into one stupendous whole, in the form of a weekly *Review*, which was to smash the *Bombay Saturday* by force of intellect alone, and to vindicate with overwhelming moral power the outraged authority of the truly pious party in Bombay. Poor Christianity, assailed from week to week by cold blooded rationalists, still looks in vain for the advent of that *Asiatic Review* which was to strengthen and refresh the souls of the religious public throughout the Presidency. May we offer a suggestion? The *Times of India* a few weeks ago pathetically entreated fortunate speculators in shares to remember that they were bound to make a good use of the wealth that a bountiful Providence had bestowed upon them. Now, it is known that several of the reverend gentlemen connected with the *Times of India* office (there are some half dozen of them there or thereabouts) have been fortunate enough to obtain allotments of Back Bay shares. What we propose (and we are sure the proposal has only to be mentioned to be enthusiastically received by the disinterested gentlemen to whom we refer) is, that they should club together the profits they made on the sale of their Back Bay shares, and with the capital thus amassed start the *Asiatic Weekly Review*. This is an opportunity not to be neglected by gentlemen who are anxious to show that they can combine the worship of Mammon with the worship of God, and that, even when they do condescend to speculate in shares, they are not, like us Publicans, unmindful of their moral responsibilities.

We are sure that, on the part of the *Bombay Saturday Reviewers*, we may say that the appearance of a rival weekly journal in the field will be hailed by them with delight. The tone of the paper has, as the *Times of India* says, been changed somewhat of late; but what is the cause of the change? The old *Saturday Review* was always aggressive; but, to incite one to maintain a warlike attitude, it is necessary that he should have an enemy worth fighting. The late Editor of the *Times of India* was a good journalist, a man of pith and energy, gifted with a talent for the discussion of financial questions which placed him in this respect at the head of public writers in India. He was not a conceited, pragmatical *petit maitre*, who thought the profession of journalism a nice plaything for his leisure hours, and who commenced his career with no other stock-in-trade than a hearty hatred of several of the most distinguished scholars of the Presidency; and consequently he was not "pumped out" before he had been six months a journalist, and declared by the unanimous voice of the public to be as fit to edit a daily paper as to command a regiment of horse. On the contrary, he was an antagonist with whom it was always a pleasure to break a lance; and, now that he is gone, one feels (to compare small men with great) as much distressed for want of a worthy opponent to keep one's wits from rusting as Pitt felt when the secession of the Whigs left him free to do what he liked in the House of Commons. We can assure the *Times of India* that the *Reviewers* would be much more lively if they only had an enemy worthy of their steel. But what can one do against a foe whom Pope seems to have had in his mind when he described the writer

> who, now to sense, now nonsense, leaning
> Means not, but blunders round about a meaning—

who has no intelligible views on politics, imperial or local, his only articles of faith being apparently that we ought to preserve the lights of Bombay Harbour by sticking them in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and the livers of Secretaries to Government by sending these gentlemen to Poona for four months of each year—and against whom it is impossible to raise any stronger spirit of antagonism than can be expressed in words of good humoured contempt. The feelings of the *Bombay Saturday Reviewers* towards the *Times of India* under its present management are exactly those of "Jack on the Crisis," as given in one of *Punch's* recent cartoons, which represents a burly British sailor pointing to a German, and saying "Blow it, Bill! We can't be expected "to *fight* a lot o' lubberly swabs like him. "We'll *kick* 'em, if that'll do."

WE publish to-day the correspondence between Mr. Bevis and the remaining Directors of the Indian Peninsula Bank. As Mr. Bevis has promised to send us a statement in vindication of his conduct, we postpone till Monday any further remarks on the matter; and for the same reason keep back a large number of letters that have been addressed to us—all taking the Directors' side in the dispute.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, with the China mail, arrived in harbour about half past eight last night. Subjoined is the list of passengers. Her news has been anticipated by the *John Bright*.

From Hongkong.—Mr. Scott; Mr. Varco; Mr. Boyd; and Mr. Dorabjee.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"A very general impression is abroad that the river Chenab is obstructed somewhere in its upper course, in all probability by a glacier or landslip. It is also said that the river in the plains is much lower than usual.

"The river Ravee near Lahore is very high and the stream seems inclined to change its course, as it is cutting into the left bank most materially."

Some time ago (says the *Englishman*) "Sir Robert Montgomery announced to Government his intention of applying for leave to go home, and requested to know whether Government would purchase his household furniture. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State who has given his sanction, so that for the future the appointment of Lieutenant Governor will be 'let furnished.'"

A LETTER from Darjeeling informs the same journal that "the internal troubles in Bhootan are increasing daily, each chief evidently fighting for his own hand without caring for the interests of the State. Toungsoo Penlow instigated, it is said, by his Hindoostanee adviser, is still actively engaged in intriguing and has even gone so far as to usurp the authority of the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs. A State divided against itself is sure to fall, so Bhootan must be in a very bad way indeed. It is only to be hoped that, if our troops have to be sent there, this Hindoo traitor will be summarily disposed of."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, the Government of Bombay recommended to that of India the appointment in the Bombay University of an additional Professor, and also of a Translator of the Arabic and the Pehlevie languages, on a salary of Rs. 600. The Financial Member of the Bombay Council did not think proper to accede to the recommendation on the score of economy, but the Governor General appears to take a different view of the matter. His Excellency has sanctioned the appointment of a Professor, on the ground that the Educational Staff of the Bombay University appears to be numerically weaker than it is in other Presidencies; but the Translatorship has been disallowed."

It is a matter of absolute certainty that whatever Sir Bartle Frere may propose, the Finance Minister will, if we can, object to. Sir Charles Trevelyan has not yet forgotten who were the members of the Governor General's Council when he was recalled from Madras.

THE quarrels and bickerings of the Calcutta Municipality can (says the *Friend of India*) interest the public in one way only—and that is in the prospect which is held out for the reconstruction or abolition of the body. "A resolution offensive to the Chairman was passed at a recent meeting, and Mr. Schalch has consequently resigned. The Board has thus lost its best officer, and the Municipality is left a *caput mortuum*; it tried to do its duty, but its organization was defective, and it failed. We have said before that the work of cleansing and improving our great towns cannot be carried out by any power short of Government itself, and it is very much to be hoped that the Bengal Government will imitate that of Bombay, and take the task into its own hands. It may be presumed that the Chairman would be glad to be relieved of a responsibility which may bring a good deal of odium upon him and very little thanks: while an entire change in the management of the town must prove of advantage to the public. Mr. Beadon may render this year a noteworthy one by taking prompt measures to place the local Government of Calcutta upon a sounder basis, and there could be no better opportunity of carrying out this purpose than that which has now unexpectedly presented itself. When the Municipality is disposed to do good cannot carry out its plans; it is not powerful enough, it is without unanimity in its proceedings, it has no money. The English Justices can be outvoted upon any question. The constitution of the body is bad, and the work it does is quite disproportionate to the expense it entails on the Town. The hour is come when the curtain ought to descend on a costly farce. A smaller body of officials, armed with absolute power, is wanted in Calcutta—a body like the Sanitary Commission. Why not the Sanitary Commission itself?"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 5TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Nubia* from Galle anchored.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that the Railway Line between Kaira and Memoodabad will shortly be completed and opened for public traffic.

IN consequence of the high prices of provisions, a Relief Fund has been established at Kaira, with a view to render assistance to the poor and starving population of that station.

WE understand that Mr. Motiram Dalputram will in all probability be appointed Manager of the Branch Bank of the Asiatic Banking Corporation which is about to be opened at Surat.

WE are informed that the Head Accountant of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has resigned his post, and that a successor has already been appointed to the office.

MR. SPENS, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, left that station during last week, to take up his appointment as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, in succession to Mr. Coghlan.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor visited during the last week several of the Sirdars of the Deccan now residing in the city of Poona: and that he will shortly hold a Durbar at Government House, Dapooree, for the reception of the *burré logue* from all parts of the Presidency.

WE learn from the *Ahmedabad Samachar*, a weekly Guzerathee newspaper published at Ahmedabad, that the Superintendent of Police at Kaira has filed an action of libel against the publisher of a Guzerathee paper called the *Kaira Niti Prakash*, to recover damages for a defamatory article which appeared in that paper concerning the Police at Kaira.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON, of the ship *Mataura*, wishes us to contradict the statement that it was his vessel which recently got into dangerous proximity to the rocks off Bandora. He was fourteen miles south of the port at the time, and ran straight from thence into the harbour. The *Mataura* is a very fine new vessel, this being her first voyage; and had she not been dismasted would have reached Bombay in a little over 80 days; the run to the Cape having been made in 45 days.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Golconda*, Captain Thomas Beasley, arrived here yesterday morning, having left Calcutta on the 23rd, Sandheads the 25th, and Galle the 31st ultimo. She brings the following passengers from Calcutta:—Mrs. Green; Mr. Peel and Mr. Johnson.
On the 1st instant, at sea, the *Golconda* passed the *Orissa* steam-ship from Bombay to China. Left the *Malta*, from China to Bombay, in Galle harbour on the 31st ultimo. The *Golconda* takes the next mail to Suez.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, this day, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the following papers, presented to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, will be brought forward:—
General Topographical and Medical Sketch of Shikarpore, along with the Annual Reports. By Assistant Surgeon J. Ffolliott, Civil Surgeon.
Notes on the Climate of Mooltan Bungalow, as observed during the year 1863. By Assistant Apothecary V. DeSouza, in Medical charge.

A QUESTION OF LAW.—In a certain Special Appeal to the High Court, in which the claim was for recovery of sum of money out of certain mortgaged immovable property, it was held by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, that a Court of Small Causes in the Mofussil has no jurisdiction against immovable property, since Section IV. of Act 42 of 1860 provides that only the defendant shall live within the jurisdiction of the Court, and makes no provision for immovable property being within the jurisdiction of thereof, and that, therefore, it was not contemplated that Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil should have cognizance in cases involving mortgages of immovable property.

THE first general meeting of the Iron Ship Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on Friday the 5th August 1864 at 4 o'clock P. M.
Present.—C. F. Kelly, Esq., in the Chair.
T. Hilton, Esq.; J. Hyde Edwards, Esq.; J. A. Shephard, Esq.; P. L. DeLimos, Esq.; Bomanjee Cursetjee, Esq.; F. L. Brown, Esq.; R. T. Crossly Esq.; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; W. Cooper, Esq; Jehangerji Hormusji, Esq.; A. Morrison, Esq.; Geo Taylor, Esq.; Narayan Dinnanath, Esq.; and J. D. Grant, Esq.
The advertisement calling the meeting, and the Directors' Report having been read—
It was proposed by C. F. Kelly, Esq., seconded by J. M. Maclean, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That the Directors' Report and Statement of Account from the commencement of the Company to the 30th June 1864 be received and adopted.
It was proposed by Geo. Taylor, Esq., seconded by R. T. Crossly, Esq. and carried unanimously:—That C. F Kelly, Esq., be re-elected Director of the Company.
It was proposed by F. L. Brown, Esq., and seconded by P. L. De Limos, Esq.—That W. Cooper, Esq., be re-elected Director of the Company; and carried unanimously.
It was proposed by W. Cooper, Esq., seconded by Geo. Taylor, Esq. and carried unanimously:—That R. F. Young be elected a Director in the stead of H. Forman, Esq., who is leaving Bombay.
It was proposed by A. Morrison, Esq., seconded by F. L. Brown, Esq., and carried unanimously:—That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to C. F. Kelley, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

MR. A. C. GUMPERT.—We are delighted to learn that our old friend, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, of the Firm of Huschke & Co., has just had a Knight's Cross of the Oldenburg Order of Merit conferred upon him. His Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg could not have conferred the Order upon a more *meri*-orious member of his corps-diplomatique. Mr. Gumpert—or as we must now style him, Sir Augustus Carl Gumpert—is one of the most genial hearted Germans we ever knew. With an open heart, and an open hand, he has ever been ranked, in Bombay, amongst those who possess the right to make money, because they know how to apply it to legitimate uses. There are few men who have ever enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Gumpert, who do not carry, with them, through life many pleasant memories. His Highness the Grand Duke has, we hope, still higher honours in reserve to mark his appreciation of the admirable manner in which Mr. Gumpert has for so many years represented in Bombay the commercial interest and reputation of the principal States of Germany. "Mr. Gumpert," we are told by a contemporary, "has lately been appointed Consul at Bombay for the King of Hanover; and, as he is also Consul for Austria, Prussia, and the Free Cities, the project of uniting all the various kingdoms and principalities of Germany by a common bond has, so far as the Consulates are concerned, been already realized, in this city." We remember some years ago. Mr. A. C. Gumpert rising to speak at one of the preliminary meetings of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, with respect to a question which had been raised, relative to the admission of Eurasians into the ranks. We perceived from the solemnity of his countenance, that he was going to say something which would terminate the dispute. "For my part," said Mr. Gumpert, "I honour and esteem worth, wherever it is found, irrespective of colour, creed, or country. But," he continued—and we saw the sarcasm stealing down from the eyes to the tongue—"Don't you think that, with respect to the Volunteer Corps, the admission of Eurasians would *change its complexion?*" We did not wait to hear the result, of the debate, but sought the "sanctum" of the Editor of the *Times of India*—within whose premises the meeting was held—and "liquored right off."—*Deccan Herald.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending July 17th, 1864.			
No. of Passengers 59,948. Amount.....	40,311	8	10
Merchandize.....	33,682	4	1
Total...	73,993	12	11
Corresponding week last year.			
OPEN 553 MILES.			
No of Passengers 51,632. Amount.....	28,335	8	9
Merchandize.....	21,224	8	9
Total...	49,560	1	6

MR. BEVIS AND THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Esquire,
Officiating Manager, Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited.)
DEAR SIR,—I beg to resign my appointment as a Director of the above Bank Wishing the Bank every prosperity, and I shall always be happy to influence any business towards it when in my power,—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES BEVIS.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.
JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.
DEAR SIR,—Mr. Christie waited upon me yesterday and laid before me your note addressed to him, as officiating Manager of the Indian Peninsula Bank, notifying that you resign your appointment as Director of the Bank. In common with my brother Promoters and Directors I have to express very deep surprise at this communication, which is alike as unexpected as it is inexplicable, more especially after the very harmonious meeting of the Board on the previous day at which no hint of any such course of action on your part was given.
No reason is stated which occasions this step. Mr. Christie, however, informs me that when he and Mr. Scott called upon you relative to the matter your reasons were given as twofold, viz., that, as Mr. Cardwell is on the Home Board of Direction of the Asiatic Banking Company, your connection with an opposing Bank had formed subject of remark by his Co-Directors; and secondly, that you purpose going home soon, indeed may do so in two months.
With respect to the first of these reasons it is not in my opinion sufficiently cogent to warrant the course you now propose to adopt. When you were asked to join the Promoters of the I. P. Bank you were of course aware of Mr. Cardwell's connection with an opposing interest, and doubtless anticipated the expression of some such sentiment by Mr. Cardwell as he seems to have made. I trust, however, you will not lay too much weight on such remarks.
With respect to the second reason it is plausible enough were you on the eve of your departure for England, but as, according to your own statement, that is not likely to take place for two months to come at the earliest, it necessarily cannot be accepted as valid.
On behalf of myself and brother Directors I have to state that we cannot accept your resignation at present. The Bank is about to be opened in a few days under very favourable auspices, and were your resignation now to take place it would have the most damaging effect on the mind of the outside

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to contradict the report published in your paper of to-day's date that I have sent in my resignation of the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat. I have not sent in my resignation nor do I wish to do so at present. If the report is not contradicted many persons will make application to Government for my situation and put themselves and Government to unnecessary trouble.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble I give you,—I remain your most obedient servant,

MOTIRAM DULPUTRAM.

Bombay, 5th August.

ANOTHER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day appears a letter translated from the *Jam-i-Jamshid* in which is the following para.—"Thus we are sorry to find that the powder mines used under the management and by the Contractors of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. have at last done the anticipated mischief." We beg to deny the truth of the above statement, as we had nothing whatever to do with the mines which caused the late accidents; the whole of the blasting operations on the Belvidere Hill are at present carried on by the Elphinstone Land Company themselves.—We are, Sir, yours very truly,

Bombay, 5th Aug. WELLS & GLOVER.

THE TIMES OF INDIA AND THE SHIP-MASTERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your contemporary won't give in. The other day "yarning," I won't say writing, on the subject of lighting the entrance to the harbour he said:

"No less than fifteen lighthouses have been erected on piles by England and her Colonies, and even by the United States. Of these, as yet, during a course of thirty years, since the first of them was founded, no catastrophe had been reported, and no facts brought to warrant to invalidate the soundness of the principle on which they have been constructed."

Your correspondent, "A British Shipmaster," of once brought facts to bear on this question, and gave at least two instances of pile lighthouses having been swept away. In an article in to-day's *Times* the zoodiac of an Editor writes excusing himself by saying "Oh, but pile lighthouses must only be erected on mud banks." It is my opinion, and that of many shipmasters to whom I have spoken on the subject, that Mr. Kennedy's plan, which is the one the *Times* advocates, is the most unsuitable of all others brought forward. The question has been discussed until people have got tired of it, and why the deuce the authorities don't take some action in the matter is a mystery to a good many of us sea dogs.

I have seen a pamphlet, circulated, I believe, by the Master Attendant. In that pamphlet are expressed the opinions of every shipmaster in port at the time, including almost all the P. and O. Captains on this side of India, besides a large number of Indian Navy Commanders. They almost without exception unanimously a ree that the plan of Captain Parker's is the thing wanted. Slight modifications are here and there suggested, but on the whole no material exception is taken to it, or any part of it.

The Editor of the *Times of India* may think he knows more of this matter than the army of shipmasters whose opinions are so freely expressed in the little book I have mentioned. For myself I must say he does so think, and so do many more of my cloth. We saw something in this morning's paper about a lady writing of flounces, &c., in the *Bombay Saturday Review*. I don't know anything about such matters myself, nor about the paper in question; but I certainly think the lady in question must at any time have the advantage of such a confounded old woman as the Editor of the *Times* proclaims himself to be. He talks, too, and whines sometimes, about personalities, and then attacks a woman. Well, I'm blowed.

Bombay, Harbour, 5th Aug. AN OLD SALT.

THE MARINE STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I trust you will give a place in a corner of your widely circulated journal to the following facts, which have caused quite a panic in the Marine Storekeeper's Department that will not be forgotten for many a long day.

It appears that the late Marine Storekeeper gave directions to the present one, that it was his intention to make certain arrangements, quite in opposition to the feelings of all his subordinates, who were serving the Government with credit to themselves and to their employers. He admitted that he had no complaints against any of them, from the senior Conductor, who has served Government for upwards of twenty-two years, and is at present faithfully performing the duties assigned him, to the junior Sub-Conductor, who is labouring on from day to day to secure for himself and family that allowance fixed by Government.

The resolution of Government last year was that the Marine Storekeeper's Department should be reduced to a much lower scale, both among the Clerks of the office, and Conductors of the same department. Some time last month the Government decided that Messrs. Nock and La Mache, both full Conductors, should be pensioned. Mr. Nock, being the senior Conductor was in receipt of Rs. 30 Staff allowance which he had been receiving for some years, consequently the Rs. 30 should have belong to the next senior Conductor who has been about seventeen years in the department, during which time no complaints of any kind have been made against him or the next to him. Both these officers have been overlooked, and the junior who has only been about seven years in the department, and whose qualifications are not superior to those of any other of his comrades, promoted. We would ask, why should favouritism be shown in any departments? Remember Jacob.

According to Indian Navy Pay, Addit Code of 1862, Section 9, Page 74, wherein it is plainly stated, that "One Conductor should receive Rs. 160 70 including Rs. 30 Staff Pay, allowed to the senior Conductor of the department," the senior Conductor is the person above stated, and no complaints have been made against him by the Storekeeper. This is in direct violation of the above Order. The Rs. 30 should be allowed of to the junior Conductor by the Marine Storekeeper.

The senior Conductors have appealed, and reasoned with the Marine Storekeeper but without effect; it appears that his order is as that of the "Medes and Persians which altereth not." The present senior Conductor through disappointment requested that he might be transferred to the Custom Flotilla Department, and even asked permission to see Captain Young, when he was told by the Marine Storekeeper "If you went to Captain Young, he might tell you to go to H—l, and not bother him." It is believed the other senior Conductor is about to leave. In fact, the Storekeeper has said "That he does not care if every one did leave," and no redress can be given or prospect before him. He also has nearly eleven years service, and from the time of joining in 1853 not a flaw of any kind can be thrown against his character, as the Storekeeper declares. I am also informed that the Storekeeper tells the Sub-Conductors who resigned their appointments, that when they send in their resignation they should state "that they were leaving because the pay was insufficient," which they have done, that they may procure for themselves a recommendation from him.

Now it is to be hoped for the sake of justice, and to retain their old servants, Government who made the rule will see that their orders are carried into effect if no fault can be brought against the senior Conductors. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

4th August.

BENGAL.

Not long ago the inhabitants of Akyab forwarded a petition to the Secretary of State, praying for the establishment of a Recorder's Court at that Port. The petition has been remitted to the Government of India for report, with a remark from Sir Charles that while the question of the High Court Judges going on circuit is not yet settled, it would perhaps be inadvisable to accede to the petition.—*English-man.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the "road between Tarunda and Poinda on the Hindustan and Thibet Trunk Road is temporarily closed. Some days ago an enormous boulder fell and carried with it some fifty or sixty feet of bridging, which until rebuilt, renders the road impassable for beasts of burden."—*Delhi Gazette, July 30.*

OUR Lahore Correspondent writes on the 27th July:—"We have had some very heavy downpours of rain making up for past deficiencies. But the previous drought did much harm. We are looking out for our new Commissioner, officiating, Mr. Cooper, from Cashmeer, the office being in charge of no one in particular and every one in general; Major Pollock having left for Dera Ismael Khan some days ago. We look for considerable changes and a weeding of the ranks of the Civilian Hakims of the Punjab. Economy is the order of the day, and all hope of increase of salaries a vain delusion."

OUR Lahore Correspondent informs us, in continuation of a previous communication, that Mr. Cooper, now in Cashmere, has accepted the officiating Commissionership of the Lahore Division, and was expected before the end of the month. Mr. F. E. Moore, now Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, is to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court (dame rumour says much against his will) for three months, but it is not said who succeeds him; possibly Mr. J. E. Mills, Extra Assistant Commissioner who has done much to earn substantial promotion since he has been there. Major F. R. Pollock left for Dera Ismael Khan, to relieve Colonel John Becher of his Commissionership, on Saturday last, and as it is said Colonel Becher retires there will be some promotion in the Commission and not before it was wanted. Mr. J. Graham Cordery, C. S., a young Assistant of great promise, now Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Umritsur, goes to the Central Provinces as a second Class Deputy Commissioner; no inconsiderable promotion for a junior first Class Assistant.

The whole station excepting a few Assistants, Clerks, &c., were at Murree, or Simla, or Dalhousie or elsewhere on the Hills. Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner left Simla on his way back to Lahore on the 25th.—*Id.*

AFTER OFFICE HOURS.

CONCERNING ONE PHILOMEL, A CHEF.

(From the Madras Times.)

HAVING been all my life a Londoner, (and oh, how in my exile I love it, dear smoky old place) I thought Malta, when I first saw it, simply sublime. Its clear crisp white rocks, the deep ultramarine sea, the cloudless azure sky, formed, as I gazed at it from the deck of the old *Ripon*, a picture more like some fancy scene. I had no idea the world was so beautiful, and I gazed silently, drinking in deep draughts of happiness. I had not the faintest desire to go on shore even had there been time, but there was not: the *Vectis* was in from Marseilles and as soon as we could ship her few passengers and the Mail, we were off again to Alexandria. I have never seen Malta since, and it may be I never shall again, but I am glad I did not go on shore to be *disillusione*; it remains engraven on my memory as I saw it, beautiful beyond compare. The bugle sounded for dress as I watched the lovely island fading from my view, and reluctantly I descended to my cabin. Jones was the companion of my small den, he was at least I had found him so thus far on our journey from Southampton,—an agreeable gentlemanly enough young fellow, and was on his way to join that well known firm Sardine, Salter and Co., in Calcutta, as an Assistant, or Clerk, or whatever it is commercial young gentlemen are called.

"Oh," said he "there is such a swell come on board. The Marquis de Philomel, a Frenchman Governor of Pondicherry, came over from Marseilles in the *Vectis*."

I never for a moment doubted the correctness of all this. I am not of a doubting disposition, but I had already discovered Jones was a man of great and accurate general information, especially on all matters of this sort; he had told me the business and pedigree and a good deal more of almost all the passengers on our way from Southampton to this, and of course would know all about the new comers:

"What is his name?" said I.

"Philomel, Marquis de Philome l, I saw it on his boxes," and then the second bugle sounded and we went to dinner.

Sure enough, there came to dinner a little fat Frenchman of the conventional height of his countrymen, about five feet four inches; with a head like a cannon ball, hair cropped quite close, sticking up all round like quills on a fretful porcupine; two enormous ears; two very dark piercing eyes under two shaggy eye brows; not a particle of moustache or whiskers; face shaved quite smooth, and the fat somewhat pendulous cheeks the colour of parchment, still clear and healthy looking. Mons. le Marquis made a graceful bow, after the manner of his countrymen, taking us all in, in a long smiling graceful sweep, and sat down at a seat at the right hand of the Captain which had been reserved for him. It so happened, I sat not far from the Captain and had an opportunity of watching this distinguished Frenchman. As the Captain spoke no French, and could only smile and blush, and look hot and uncomfortable when addressed by his distinguished guest, repeating each time "no comprenez" the conversation between the two somewhat flagged. Nor was the Marquis much more successful with his other neighbours; I sat two from the Captain on the other side thus facing the French nobleman, and was at last addressed by him: when he found I spoke French fluently and, as he was kind enough to say, quite a Parisian accent, he became exceedingly affable and pressing; not only making much of his conversation to me, but making me the medium of conveying some very polite and gracious messages to the Captain, who seemed much pleased and delighted;—more especially at the little Marquis taking his Steamer for a Man-of-War, and asking how many guns he carried. After dinner, on deck smoking, quite a little cluster surrounded the lively little Frenchman, who stood hands buried deep in his voluminous peg-tops—then an article I was never restricted to Frenchmen—puffing vigorous clouds from his cigarette, looking very much as if he were giving audience to the little crowd which surrounded him. Elms of the Lancers was then talking very indifferent French through his magnificent sandy moustachious, quite pleased with his own volubility and grace. Jones my fellow cabin-man, had offered the Marquis his case containing his own choice Havannahs which the latter declined with a "non! mon cher, Je fume toujours les cigarettes," in so friendly a manner, that Jones was delighted at the nobleman's friendliness and condescension. Altogether his advent and presence was a great success, and when we retired to our cabin that night, Jones was loud in praise of the Marquis's kindness, wit, condescension and bon-homie; and when I ventured to suggest that his manner gave me more the idea of a *Rotanvier* than one of the old *Noblesse*, and that I fancied if a nobleman he must be one of the new creation, he quite scornfully shut me up assuring me that the Philomels were one of the most ancient and noble French families, that Raoul de Philomel had been a standard-bearer to king Pepin himself, and that in their arms they quartered the *fleur de lys*. So we went on gaily to Alexandria; each day the Marquis became more and more popular; each evening his receptions on deck were more numerously attended, until we reached the city of Cleopatra, when he stood very high indeed in the popular estimation of that strange public which a P. and O. Co.'s ship full of passengers makes up.

At Alexandria we were joined by Lord Harris and suite coming out to Madras, and it is needless to say his Lordship and the Marquis were soon on very agreeable pleasant terms, as became two such high functionaries. They occupied the same railway carriage (into which Jones tried to squeeze himself, but was politely forbidden) as far as the Railway then was open, I forget the name of the place; and I think afterwards travelled in the same transit carriage from Cairo to Suez; for it was still the days when one crossed the Desert in those abominable little carts which seem contrived to either smother or jolt their passengers to death. All down the Red Sea the Lord an the Marquis seemed very thick, at least the audience on deck of an evening was a double one, and it was difficult now to determine exactly who held it, the Governor of Madras, or the Governor of Pondicherry. Being naturally of a retiring disposition, at any rate not fond of hanging on to the skirts of great people or men in authority, I moved my chair quietly forward with the second officer and others, but my friend Jones was a very constant attendant at Court, and was quite laden with what his Lordship had said, and what Monsieur le Marquis had replied when we retired to our cabins at night; he was evidently growing fast into favour with both, and I was beginning to be quite envious of his social success. At Madras Lord Harris left us, and it was wickedly reported that somebody having asked his Lordship if he really thought our distinguished French fellow-traveller was a Marquis and Governor of Pondicherry, he had replied "I am sure I don't know, he may be; I never asked him, but he looks to me more like a cook; however he is a very amusing agreeable fellow," and so the amiable kind hearted nobleman left us. There being now but one Governor left, Jones was more than ever attentive, until I used quite to rally him, and ask what post on the Marquis's staff he was going to accept. At Lord Harris's remark, when he heard it, Jones was dreadfully and very justly indignant, "Fancy," said he, "a Philomel a cook! I shouldn't have thought Lord Harris so mean; he is a deuced sight nobler fellow than Harris any day. Why, sir, his father was only a common General!" and when I ventured to suggest it was funny he should be going on to Calcutta, if Pondicherry was his destination, which place, if my geographical information did not deceive me, I fancied was somewhere south of Madras, Jones soon explained all that to me, by pointing out that it was incumbent on His Excellency to visit Chandernagore, an important French settlement on the Hooghly. We had a very pleasant voyage up from Madras to Calcutta, and when in the Hooghly it was agreed amongst some of the bachelors, Jones being the most energetic getter-up of the whole affair—that we should give a dinner to the Governor of Pondicherry at Spence's Hotel. I forgot to mention that one evening on our way up from Madras, the Marquis suddenly appeared alongside of me as I was lighting my cheroot and, "Tiens mon ami," said he, "it is a very long time since we smoked a cheroot together," and so it was, not since we left the Mediterranean. "Oh said I" when Governors get together there is too great a crowd to enjoy your smoking quietly," or something of the sort, I forget exactly what. *Gouverneurs! quelle drole plaisanterie*," and he laughed gaily and we had a very amusing half-hour's chat; for he certainly was a droll amusing fellow, more in his manner than in what he said; and it was the remembrance of this piece of politeness of the Marquis that made me put down my name for the entertainment at Spence's, otherwise my jealousy of Jones, who now quite monopolised the nobleman, might have withheld me.

The dinner came off at Spence's and was a great success. Jones occupied one end of the table with the Marquis on his right, and the Captain of the P. & O. the other end; about sixteen of us sat down, and the repast was in Spence's best style. After the healths of the Queen and his Imperial Majesty had been drank, Jones in a very eloquent and touching address gave the toast of the evening "The Governor of Pondicherry" it was received with cheers and Kentish fire, Cheers upon cheers, in which to my astonishment the Marquis joined. His reply was very good; he dwelt with considerable feeling on the cordial alliance which now existed between the nations, of which this feast was a touching proof; the cordial manner in which we had drank the health of H. I. Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, and the still more cordial manner in which we had drank the health of the Governor of Pondicherry a mark of esteem and kindness of *which he thought that exalted functionary should be informed*, he ended by begging we would all do him the honour to dine with him the day after, but one. As very few of the company understood French at all, and others only indifferently, the exact meaning of the words I have underlined did not strike them. Jones however it did, and he was after dinner, when we had lit our cigars, in a great state of perturbation. "If he is not the Governor of Pondicherry," said he, "who is he?" "I will ask him if you like," said I. "Do." I did, and it turned out that our distinguished friend was MONSIEUR MARC DE PHILOMEL, *Chef. de Cuisine of H. E. The Marquis of Dalhousie*, nor had he as far as I could make out, ever said he was either a Marquis or a Governor (or a cook perhaps before), but my friend Jones I am afraid had read "Marc" on his trunks for "Marquis" and his lively imagination had made up the rest, and hence the distinguished consideration with which our Chef travelled all the way from Malta. Jones did not come to the Chef's dinner, nor I am sorry to say did any of the other guests of that evening, save Elms of the Lancers, the Captain of the ship, and myself. I never eat a better dinner, and never was "Le petit Marquis" as we now dubbed him, ever more droll or agreeable, than he was that evening; and as he, we found out afterwards, played whist admirably, I am not sure we suffered much from the absence of the aristocratic twelve. I never saw Jones again, and most probably should never have heard of him, had he not foolishly rushed into print and in a long letter to the *Englishman*, poured out his woes of how lamentably we had all been taken in. The Chef answered him in a very temperate and skilful manner, and even here in the opinion of the public the victory lay with Philomel.

COW ARDICE THE POLICY OF ENGLAND

(From the London Review.)

OVER all the land of England, in every heart not deadened to the touch of any emot on but selfishness there is this week but one sense, that of shame. For at last our chief statesmen have spoken,—they have explained at large a policy which has been for months pursued in secret, and they have avowed the motives by which that policy was suggested, and in deference to which it is still to be maintained. In that policy we see the reversal of all that has hitherto been our cherished pride; we see broken faith, deceived trust, sympathies curbed by fear. In its defence there is but one plea—the plea of our own interest. We do not deny that such a plea is very powerful; it is even possible that it may prove predominant. But not the less are those who yield to it paralyzed with shame. The instinct of right and wrong tells them that the course thus recommended is false and mean. The verdict of all the world is that we have trafficked honour to preserve prosperity; the verdict of our consciences is that we have abandoned duty for fear of loss. And therefors we are ashamed.

Not so, however, are either Earl Russell or Viscount Palmerston. These noble lords tell us, with full conviction, that we are now, and always in the right. They affirm that we generously laboured in the cause of humanity, as far as words and letters can go, and that having uttered and written so many beautiful sentiments, we are in nowise called on for any deeds. Our "honour," they insist, has not been engaged, and our "interests" forbid us to interfere. These pleas demand consideration, being urged by such authority. What, then, are the facts?

Earl Russell presses, first, the argument that the Treaty of 1852 contains no pledge binding us to enforce its provisions. This, in a literal sense, is true. But what is the understood meaning of a treaty regulating, for the professed sake of the stability of European arrangements, the succession to the whole Danish provinces, if not that their integrity is to be maintained by the parties to the treaty? So solemn an act as the signature, by the representatives of this country, of such an agreement has reasonably, in the eye of common reason, some further meaning than that the engagement is never to be maintained if any of the contracting parties think fit to break it.

But if direct and specific pledges, capable, in the ordinary sense of language, of no double interpretation, are demanded, here they are:—On the 10th December, 1863, Sir A. Paget, our Minister at Copenhagen, informs Earl Russell that he had impressed on M. Hall the anxiety of the neutral Powers that Denmark should not resist the threatened Federal execution in Holstein, on the ground that resistance would lead to war. The Danish Minister expressed his willingness to accept the advice; but added that, "Whatever course was adopted, he felt convinced war must come at last."

"I replied," says Sir A. Paget, "that Denmark would at all events have a better chance of securing the assistance of the Powers alluded to by retiring than if she provoked a war by resisting."

On the 21st December Lord Wodehouse, the special envoy at Copenhagen, informs Earl Russell that in an interview with the Danish Minister the Slesvig question was threatened unless Denmark withdrew the Constitution.

"I entreated his Excellency to weigh well the gravity of the danger which threatened Denmark. General Fleury had informed M. d'Ewers and me that he was instructed to tell the Danish Government that France would not go to war to support Denmark against Germany. It was my duty to tell him that *if the Danish Government rejected our advice*, her Majesty's Government must leave Denmark to encounter Germany on her own responsibility.

On the 22nd December, Sir A. Paget informed Earl Russell that he had followed up this declaration by asking M. Hall if he would, by rejecting our advice,

"expose the country to the hazards of a war with Germany without the support of any one Power?" And "in reply to his Excellency's objection that no advantage would accrue to Denmark following the course suggested, I asked him to reflect whether the future safety of Denmark if the advice of the Powers was refused, and what it would be if accepted, and to draw his own conclusions."

These declarations of our envoys were not disavowed by Earl Russell. Denmark did, in both instances, accept our advice. Can any man doubt whether the express language of the British representatives did not imply a pledge in that case to support her? What could be more explicit than to tell her that, while under no circumstances would France act, we also should leave her to her fate if she rejected our counsel, and that he must draw his own conclusion as to the difference in her position if she accepted or rejected our advice? Studiously diplomatic as such language might be, it could convey to Denmark no idea but that of our firm support in case she complied with our desires, and it is not for England to take advantage of Earl Russell's having paltered in a double sense.

But Lord Russell and Earl Russell were in their places in Parliament when they spoke not in secret Cabinets, but to the world, still more decisive words. On the 23rd of July, 1863, Lord Palmerston declared, speaking of the possible invasion of Slesvig—over which he emphatically said that "the German Confederation has no rights"—that

"It is an important matter of British policy to maintain the independence and integrity of the Danish monarchy. We are convinced—I am convinced at least—that if any violent attempt were made to overthrow those rights and interfere with that independence, those who made the attempt would find in the result that it would not be Denmark alone with which they would have to contend.

And even on the 8th of March, 1864, Earl Russell spoke as follows:—

"All I can say is that the Government will best consult, according to their own opinion, the honour and the interests of this country. They will not make war when the safety and the interests, the integrity and the independence, of Denmark can be secured otherwise, and they will not neglect any means by which that safety and independence can be secured. With regard to the fleet, some ten days or a fortnight ago, with a view to have that fleet at command, it was directed to rendezvous at one of the home ports, so that orders might be at once conveyed to it. If it were thought necessary to give any orders to that fleet, it would be at once within our reach, and certainly I could not expect that of Austria or of Prussia would venture to encounter the squadron of her Majesty."

Next, then, we are told that it is but a narrow strip of territory that is now in dispute, and that Danish obstinacy is unreasonable. It is true the territory is narrow. So is the gate of a fortress—after all but a thin plank; and the rampart is, in the eyes of philosophy, but a few feet of masonry more or less. But this strip of territory is Denmark's gate and rampart—it is the line on which she can make defence; which being lost she is at her enemies' mercy. So she may well fight for it, and pile it with the bodies of her sons, and well may turn a silent upbraiding eye to that false friend who lured her to abandon her outworks that she might make a last stand here, and now coldly chides her for obstinacy about a narrow line. But the ingenuity of noble Peers can find yet other subjects for reproach in her attitude. She was, they insist, at one time in the wrong. But by the admission of her accusers Denmark has long ere now purged herself of blame. She has withdrawn fully and unreservedly from every act complained of—withdrawn so completely even her enemies have long been without a shred of their original excuse for violence. But it seems she has nevertheless committed in these last days an unpardonable offence. When Earl Russell desired her to give up the Dannewerke, and be content with such worse line as an arbiter might happen to assign, she refused. True, the German Powers, while assenting in name to the proposal, declared they would not be bound by the decision. This fact would have made Denmark's unreserved consent vain had it been given, but nevertheless, on her frank refusal, is placed the chief excuse for deserting her. With incredible meanness Earl Russell, in the solemn narrative which he read at the last meeting of the Conference, and which he "deposited in its archives," declares that this obstinacy of Denmark is the "obstacle which the most persevering efforts of the neutral Powers have not been able to overcome, and before which insurmountable difficulty the labours of the Conference have come to an end!" And with a shamelessness even more remarkable this reason has been assigned by him and his "noble" colleague in presence of the British Parliament, as the crowning reason why Denmark shall have no help from us.

But, passing over these miserable jugglings with words and subterfuges of dishonesty, we come at last to the plain broad statement that, after all, we dare not help Denmark in arms, because France will not stand by to protect us; because Germany is so populous and powerful; because America may, whether reunited or severed, some day attack us: because we have a great commerce, many possessions, important interests in China, and a huge empire in India! For neither more nor less than these are actually and literally the reasons given by Earl Russell why "our honour not being engaged," we are forbidden by "our interests" to ally ourselves with Denmark. So it would seem that our power is already become our weakness, and because we are so very rich and so very great, we *fear*.

All the fleet of which we are so proud, all the army on which we spend so much, and which a military contemporary tells us is at this moment able at an hour's notice to send 48,000 troops on service, leaving still enough at home (double the force, be it remarked, which we had at Vimiera, Tavalera, or Salamanca, and equal to that with which we won Victoria and Waterloo), are weapons of show which we tremble to use, lest they draw upon us the vengeance of the world. It is new, indeed, to Englishmen to be told that they must not stir in Europe unless France draws the sword on their side! It is new to be told that they must make no engagements on this side the Atlantic, lest a Power on the other side should turn its army and navy to destroy us! It is new to hear that we must abandon allies to their fate at the bidding of German despots! And it is new also to hear that we must retire before menace and insult because, if we resist it, the people whom these despots have enslaved will rise to win their freedom, and we are bound, Earl Russell tells us, "to show a greater attachment to peace than Austria and Prussia have done!" Who is not, then, proud to be an Englishman, professing maxims so meek so forbearing to the strong, so careful of ourselves, so considerate of the oppressors, so proudly indifferent to the oppressed! Yet let the nations still fear our might on one emergency. If not only continental Denmark is partitioned, but the island on which Copenhagen stands is seized—if the capital is sacked, if the King is captured, we may, perhaps, Lord Palmerston says, "reconsider our position," so far as to rescue the person of King Christian! So Bob Acres:—

"Look ye, Sir Lucius, 'tisn't that I mind the word cowardice, only he said it in a joke. But if you had called me a poltroon, odds daggers and balls—

"*Sir L.*—Well, sir!

"*Acres.*—I—I should have thought you a very ill-bred man."

But while these noble peers bid England quail, like James I., at the terrible spectacle of a naked sword before her eyes, there is a gigantic shadow that is stealing on her from another quarter. The armed tyrants of Europe have this week met, and guaranteed to each other their dominions. In this new Holy Alliance are the first fruits of our policy of selfishness. As we predicted it would, it has already emboldened the powerful to a league of violence, while it has dismayed the weak and scattered States whom such a league menaces. For such a defensive treaty can have no object unless that of seizing new territory, while guaranteed from loss of that already secured. So, we who have feared to face Prussia alone, must now face Prussia backed by Russia and France. When Denmark is absorbed, Holland and Switzerland come next. When these are "pacified" Italy and Sweden have to fear. And when Europe is thus portioned, how will it fare with us, then alone, indeed, against the world? Does anyone doubt that these forebodings must come to pass? From the nature of things they are inevitable. For the despot Powers have avowed that their alliance among themselves and their aggression upon others are compelled by the impossibility of suffering free spectacles in a constitutional kingdom in their neighbourhood.

On such pregnant issues has the nation next week to decide. Before questions so vast, and consequences so tremendous to ourselves and to our children, party politics must sink out of sight. It can matter nothing to the hereafter whether Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston is in power if the quarrel between them is only as to the discretion of the past, and they are are at one as to the policy of the future. Or we know well what is right and what is wrong in this matter. A free, noble, Christian people, our nearest neighbours, our very blood, cry to us to save them from the brutal violence of foreign robbers and murderers; and the question for us to answer is, Shall we do right because it is right, trusting to the Lord of Hosts to be with us, as He was with our forefathers, or shall we hold aloof because we, their degenerate sons, fear man and have no faith in God?

WHALING IN FAROE.

(FROM "A FORTNIGHT IN FAROE" IN THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.)

ONE morning just as we are beginning to think that we have seen everything in Faroe, and exhausted everything except the kindness of the people, we hear, even while we are dressing, a great bustle both in and out of the house. What can it be? Groups of men past the door, breathless messengers have hasty interviews with our host, the Sysselmand, whom we hear bidding his servant get ready his knife and tarry brecks. His cheery voice rings in the passage, bidding us be quick. Be quick for what? Is there a revolution? Have the Prussian men-of-war come hither to kill peaceful folk with their needle-guns? What can it be? We look out of window and see more and more men, some with knives as sharp as razors, some with hones and whetstones sharpening them, and trying their temper with their fingers. Every male of years to bear a knife seems to be there. Even the old protectionist schoolmaster is there with a tremendous blade, and the Lutheran minister flourishes a brand. What can it be? In the South Sea Islands we should say that the priests and authorities have fattened us, are going to sacrifice us to some of their idols, and eat us afterwards, and we are not sure that wild thoughts of Captain Cook and Fejee and New Caledonia were not running through our friend's head, as he asks, is it safe to go down? Well, it is plain that if we don't go down, they will come up to us. See! they point with their knives to our window, and with frantic gestures seem to demand our blood, yelling and screaming, the parson and schoolmaster loudest of all, "Grinder, grinder." Now we who are masters of all languages know at once what it all means as soon as we hear these cabalistic words, but we will not tell the secret to our friend; nay rather, we will say that the words "Grinder, grinder," are playful allusions to the part the islander's back teeth will soon perform on his choice cuts. "It means, my dear friend, that you will soon be killed and eaten. Perhaps it has been found out that you threw that stone at the cider-duck yesterday. It is high-treason and sacrilege, followed by execution by the jaws of the populace without benefit of clergy, to throw a stone at a sitting cider. You knew it, and yet you threw the stone." "Nay, but you know you threw it," says our friend; and it is true, but we are not going to be browbeaten, least of all when we did it to show how tame the cider-ducks are. So we dispute the fact, and should be disputing it still unless Sysselmand had rushed to the door with a great bang, "Will you never come down! Here are two hundred whales embayed in a firth, thirty miles off. We are all going, and of course you will go too." With these words the Sysselmand lets the whale out of the bag, and our friend runs down stairs to eat his breakfast and not to be eaten. We are soon ready. "Here are flinching-knives and here is a harpoon for you," says the Sysselmand, turning to my friend, who grasps it, saying he has never even seen such a weapon before: "What fun for you," says the Sysselmand; "you shall go in my boat, and we shall be in the thick of it. I hope you can both swim, for sometimes the whales toss the boats over in their flurry, and you must swim till you are picked up; but there is no time to be lost in telling you what to do. When the work begins you must do as we do, but don't be so stupid as Ola, who cut his own thumb off with his flinching-knife instead of the whale's fin, or like Magnus, who harpooned a neighbour's boat instead of the whale, which made a dive just then." In a very short time we take to the boats. From Thorshaven itself comes a goodly fleet, but out of every firth between it and Westmannahaven (the Irishmenshaven) all the other end of Stromo, where the whales are, and in fact from every firth in the islands which hears the news, fresh boats join the fleet; and all the boats race to be there as soon as possible, lest the whales (grinder) should turn their noses seaward and escape. Luckily the wind is fair and the tide sets thither-ward as well, so we bound over the waves, clutching our knives, and catch the infection of excitement from our shipmates. "I can see why you should go," I say to the Sysselmand, "it is your business to go there in the king's name, but why should the schoolmaster and the parson go?" "Go!" he exclaims, "of course they go. The schoolmaster has a share by law in every whale killed, and another in every whale he helps to kill; the parson has a share, too, for every whale killed in his parish, and these will be killed in his parish, and he has another share in all he helps to kill. I too have my share by law, but I also have a share in all I help to kill with this boat, and I mean to kill many." The good man is so excited it makes one's heart burn to look at him. There he stands, harpoon in hand and flinching-knife at his girdle, in his tarry breeks, like Ragnar Lodbrog of old on a viking voyage, and in truth there is something wild and savage in the whole expedition, and in old times many a viking warrior sailed in just such boats as these and did doughty deeds. In about three hours we reach the mouth of the Westmannahaven, and the whole fleet cheer and shout as they catch sight of the whales. There they are, looking at a distance like a bar of great buoys or floats bobbing up and down, as ever and anon they pop up their black blunt heads to blow and breathe. A line of boats behind them keeps their noses up the firth, and hinders them from turning, and so they are slowly driven up towards the head of the haven, and if they ever try to turn they are frightened back by showers of stones, and by harpoons thrown out on the water and drawn back with a line. If the uproar and excitement has been great before we see the prey, it rises tenfold when we are sure that the whales are within our grasp, and that we have only to go in and kill and possess them. And now the hour of action draws near, and I think our friend would like to consult his lawyer and make his will before it begins. "Did you hear what the Sysselmand said about the whales upsetting the boat?" he whispers hoarsely. "Yes; what of that, you know you can swim like a duck, and besides the boat is not yet upset." So we leave him to his thoughts, in which his own death quite as much if not more than that of the whales fills a great place. But before the action, the captain of the host, the worthy Sysselmand, goes ashore to hold a council of chiefs. So there, surrounded by the schoolmaster, the parson, and all the mighty fishers and fowlers of the islands, he makes them a short and stirring speech, the gist of which is that God had delivered the whales into our hand in spite of free trade and the schoolmaster, who for once at least was quite abroad. How many there were of them he could not tell, but this he knew, that if every man did his duty, and he expected every man to do it, he would not say without flinching, for that was just what he hoped every man would do, but without shrinking and without blundering, not one of those bottlenoses yonder would regain the ocean. It had been long since they had the chance of killing so many at once. Let them be men therefore and slay them all. Before all things let none go into the thick of it but such whose duty it was, let the rest who had to keep the line and coop the whales up remember that theirs was a no less honourable though less active part. They would be under the leadership of the schoolmaster, a veteran whaler, but not so lissome as of yore. As for himself and the parson and these gallant Britons, they would go with a chosen few in their good boats and pursue the whales till there was not one left alive. At this noble speech, which we think quite worthy of Thucydides, and quite as true, a great shout of applause rises from the admiring ring of chiefs, and after a hasty repast we all return to our boats. Our friend we thought, walks rather feebly, with something of the air of a man attending his own funeral, if that be possible. If the worst comes to the worst," he whispers again, "remember I leave you guardian to my children, and as for my debts—" "Come, come," we cry, "this will never do, since the Wills' Act, the law admits of no disposition of goods *per verba de presenti*, and though you are in Faroe, you have not yet acquired a domicile here. Have you not an *animus revertendi*? Do you not hope to get back?" "Yes; of course I do." "Then you have no domicile here, and so can't make your will according to Danish law, which does away with disposition *viva voce*, especially in cases where there is fear of imminent death." But alas! our friend is in no mood either for law or laughter. We are sure, were he forced to say where his domicile was likely to be, he would say at once that it will shortly be like Jonah's, in the whale's belly. Though, here again, a casuist would remark that even Jonah could have acquired no right of domicile in the whale's belly during the short space of three days. As for the *animus revertendi*, it is plain he must have had it, for never was there a trampling on the whale's intestines with his nailed sandals till the poor mammal got man-sick, and threw him up on dry land. For all which curious information we refer the reader to the Targums under the word "whale," where the reader will do well to consult the notes of Maimonides, *de gustibus orcarum*. But there is no help for it; the Sysselmand, after a few vigorous remarks addressed to the men of lesser note, among which we can only catch the word "Forbannsh" in which answers in Faroe to the word "Fie" in English which rhymes with "am," summons his boat, and calls loudly to us to come with him, While all this was passing on land, the scene on the water baffles description; a double row of boats, amounting to more than a hundred, form a curved line right across the firth and hem the whales in. Now showers of stones are added to the missiles hurled against them to keep them straight, for now is the very nick of time, now is the turning-point of the day, lest the whales, scared by the onslaught of the boats why not go on to attack them, should turn flukes and ruin a body out to sea. Silly creatures, they do not know their own strength; they have only to make a dash at the boats, which would be scattered and upset in the twinkling of an eye; or if they prefer to avoid the foe without a struggle, they have only to dive under the ring of boats and swim away down the firth. That would be human nature, but it is not whale nature, which stupid rushes on its fate, and is drawn by some instinct to seek the light of day, where death awaits it. And now we combatants make a start. The fighting boats are drawn up on shore, inside the ring that hems in the whales. The firth is here about a quarter of a mile wide, and it is about three quarters of a mile to its upper end. It is surrounded by a natural amphitheatre of hills, down one of which rushes a mountain stream, making a waterfall just before it reaches the foreshore. We have room enough and to spare for our bloody work, in which from thirty to forty boats may be engaged. At first we row carefully, so that we may not head the whales, rather keeping between them and the ring of boats, from which frequent showers of stones are still hurled. Again and again one might fancy one's self in the South Sea Islands; the loud shouts, the rude weapons, the strange jargon of speech, the stalwart forms standing up in stem and stern to hurl the harpoons. The first blow had been struck before we came up, but we were soon in the midst of the *melee*. The sea is white with foam, as the whales, now scared and diving on all sides, but still keeping up the firth, lash the water with fin and tail. How boat strives with boat to harpoon and grapple with them as they rise to breathe. As the whale belongs to the boat who first grapples with and kills it, the rivalry is intense. We believe the parson kills the first whale that day, but the Sysselmand is not far behind. In a few strokes a big fellow rises close to us. In an instant our chief has struck him with a harpoon, others grapple him with boathooks, and the man nearest his throat draws his long flinching-knife and plunges it into the blubber, which gives a strange crisp sound as the blade is buried in it up to the hilt. We are close to the poor creature's head and it turns up its meekeyes in a way to rouse pity in any tender heart. But, save our friend and ourselves, there are no hearts in that boat to be troubled with the mute appeal of a whale's eyes

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORBAS, Esq. LUMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PESKHOTT CAMCHERBOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. " "
3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On entering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. C. GLADSTONE, Esq., *Chairman.*
NOORJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOORJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOORJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

The Bank is prepared to transact Banking business in all its branches.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 7 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government and other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale ..... ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank will also undertake to prepare and to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 1st August 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 3 " ..... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sight at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shikarpore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HARRIS AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. "

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

બોઇડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંઈ ચાઇના બેંક (મર્યાદિત.)

ધિ ઇન્ડોચેન પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બ્યાંક (લીમીટેડ.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEERBOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghae, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	3	per Cent.
3 "	4	"
6 "	5½	"
12 "	7	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and distributes thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Drafts or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
EDWARD J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHAEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HURIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL..... do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0d. do.
Two "	1s.	11¾d. do.
One "	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Bills of the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase on the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of *exchange* direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
" 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than ½ per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVE FUND, £325,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being on the usual specified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made on place.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the person to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BURJORJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. F. GRIMM, Esq. | KASSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANGALJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. " 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 2s. " "
3 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
" 6 do. 5 do.
" 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe on the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION. *Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTEET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON ESQ. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Colemans Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
GOVAISEE JEHANGEER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
1 month's	2s.	0¾d.	
Demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	

The Bank will also be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ..... " "
" " 12 " ..... " "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills ; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCHUNDRA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists &c. &c.
A small assortment of Office Ink.

By order of the Official Assignee.

A few articles of Furniture &c.

On account of the G. I. P. Railway.

K 465 A 16 Bags Gram.
2 Ditto Bajree.
C 248 A 4 Ditto Oorud damaged by Fresh water.

AT 1 P. M.

2 Fancy wire work body Pony Buggies by Pickley and Son London.
1 New Sociable by "Starton and Mackenzie" London.
1 Second-hand English built self-driving Phæton.
1 Bombay made office Shigram in very good order.
1 Pair of Cuestaut Horses.
1 Second-hand English built light and small Blue painted circular glass fronted double seats Miniature Brougham with lamps, shaft, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay :—

ON MONDAY, next the 8th, WEDNESDAY, the 10th, THURSDAY, the 11th, and FRIDAY, the 12th, at 2 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions from the Right Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Copper Angle varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 3 in., ditto 3 to 4 and 4½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto. with Shackles from 16 to 55 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron-fastened Wooden Stocks with Shackles from 7 to 15 cwt. each, cast Iron Furnace bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ½ to ¾ by 2½ in., Brass and Bolts from 1½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in, Yellow and Blue Light Buntin, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ½ to 2½ in. and from 90 to 242 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 50 to 100 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ¼ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ½ by ¼ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ½ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ¼ to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ¼ in., to 15 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Boat, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ¾ to 6 in., Iron Rivets from ⅜ by ½ to 1½ by ⅜ in., Iron Rivets nap-headed from 1 by ⅜ to 1 by ½ ; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawser laid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ½ to 2½ in., Flat Cast Steel from ½ by ½ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ⅜, 3 by ½ in., Canna Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ½ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, old Copper, &c., &c.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Davidass Manuckchund and Jumnadass Juware, Attornies for Jeevundass Jugjeevundass the Mortgagee, and on account of Dady Cursetjee, Banajee the Mortgagor, 3 Diamond Earrings, 1 Pearl do., 1 Neck ornament called Puddock, 2 Pearl Earrings or Chockras, 12 Rings set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls and Rubbies, 1 Pearl Watch-guard, 6 China Gold Bangles and Varras, 4 Gold Bangles, 4 do. Varras, 2 do. Goongrees, 2 do. Vale or hand ornaments, 5 Gold single and double cased Watches, 3 Gold Rattles, one Diamond and Pearl Necklet or Sunmunny, 1 Pearl, Ruby, and Diamond Necklet or Harr, 15 Diamond Purkara, 10 Diamond Earrings, 2 Pearl Varras or hand Bangles, 1 Pearl and Diamond Necklet, 22 large and 40 small Diamonds, 4 Pearl Bangles or Pochies, 1 Diamond Curran or Earring with Emerald drop, 1 False Necklet, 128 Silver Spoons and Forks, 3 Silver Rose-water bottles, 3 do. large and small Piganies or Cups, 4 do. Foot Ornaments, 1 do. Lotee, 6 do. Covers, 2 do. Jewel Boxes.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLY, PARELL ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of T. GLOVER, Esq., (proceeding to Europe,) the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Case containing complete Set of Spoons, Forks, &c., a set of Ivory-handled Dessert Knives and Forks in Case complete, Elaborately Open-carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prodieu, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Hatstand, Bedstead and Child's Cot, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Handsome Brussels Carpets, Velvet Pile Table Covers, a large Musical box, playing 16 Tunes, a pair of Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, size 4 feet 9 in. by 3 feet 3 in., a Grand Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard (only used a few times, made expressly for India, with Leather Covering) Table Ornaments and Vases, 8-day Skeleton Clock in Glass Dome, handsome Bronzed Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dinner Requisites, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

One nearly new four-seated English Carriage, with Pole, &c., complete.
An Office Shigram.
One double-seated Phaeton, with Hoods and Harness complete, Saddle, Brille &c., nearly new.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from the 14th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LARGE AND AIRY UPPER STORIED BUNGLOW AND LANDED PROPERTY IN THE ISLAND OF TANNA. THE PREMISES COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (under instructions from the owners) in the Zilla of Tanna :—

All that most eligible, airy and valuable piece or spot of land or ground, measuring in all 23,830 square yards, be the same more or less as per plan, together with the extensive and commodious upper storied pucka built Bungalow built of chunam, bricks and stones, and the wood work is of the best sort of seasoned teak, having a strong and substantial double tiled roof, together with its out-houses, godowns, cookroom, servants' houses, large garden ground and compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, assessed under No. 23 in the Tanna Municipality, and situated in Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Set's Street, formerly called Ootun Sair. The premises has always been considered as being one of the most healthy and airy one in all seasons, and commands most excellent views and sceneries of Tanna, and the adjacent Islands and Lakes, and stands on one of the finest spots of land in its neighbourhood. The ground is so excellent that it requires no manuring, and is planted with many rare mangoe trees, about 160 in number, besides pear, pumelo, date, and brab trees, excellent grazing grass, having likewise two large walls of inexhaustible fresh water ; also two other pieces of vacant ground immediately opposite the premises, on one of which is erected a large pucka built tiled stable and coach house capable of containing several carriages and horses, which said two pieces of ground measuring 1,494 square yards, be the same more or less, in all 24,324 square yards. The Bungalow is at present rented at Rs. 60 per month, but much more rent can be obtained by any future landlord, from the well-known rise in house rent. Besides the above rent, the malles's wages is paid by the residing tenant.

The garden produces Rs. 600 annually, but the income would be double if not more in three years, as the produce from the mangoe trees alone yielded this year to the contractor to whom they were sold about Rs. 700.

This is an excellent opportunity for wealthy Native gentlemen and others who are desirous of having an up-country pleasure house within such an easy distance of Bombay, as not in the least to interfere with their daily avocation in this City, and therefore should not lose the opportunity of securing such a favorable bargain.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, where the plans of the ground and building can be seen.

N. B.—The above property will be shown on application to Mr. Bhicajee Pestonjee Vukeelna, at Tanna.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M